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POLITICAL ADVERTISING.

Readers of the Deseret News should understand that political appeals, personal biographies and other reading matter that appears in this paper from either party, intended to influence voters and marked as advertisements, are not to be considered as coming from the editors or reporters of the "News," but in the same sense as a business sign, or a display advertisement for which the advertiser who pays for its insertion is alone responsible. It is the same with all that appears in the advertising columns of any newspaper. Its presence therein is not to be viewed as an endorsement by the publishers. The space it occupies is bought and paid for, like any other commodity offered to the public. We mention this because of the failure of some people to distinguish the utterances of the Deseret News itself, from the advertisements that are printed at the cost of the advertiser, and which usually form the chief revenue of a public journal.

VOTERS, ATTENTION!

The election of the year 1902 will take place on Tuesday, November 4. It is an important occasion, although this is not a presidential year. In addition to the choice of a Congressman, this State will select a Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, and Representatives and Senators for the State Legislature. Each county will also elect its local officers, all of whom are important, each in his station and should be capable, efficient and adapted for the place.

We have no advice to give to voters, except that they go to the polls and cast their ballots as free and intelligent citizens of the United States and of Utah. What the nation needs, and what this State and each county and precinct of it needs, is good and wise men for public office. It rests with the people endowed with the elective franchise to place such men in power. If they fail to use the privilege conferred upon them by law for this purpose, they fail in the performance of a sacred duty. On the stay-at-homes often rests the responsibility of bad or imperfect government, and they usually are the most vociferous in complaints when men are elected or measures are adopted that do not comport with their notions.

Each voter must cast his ballot in the election district where he resides. No one should attempt to vote who is not duly qualified as an elector under the laws of the State, nor should any person endeavor to hinder, or obstruct, or prevent a qualified elector from casting his ballot, by vexatious challenges or conduct. Challenges are lawful on statutory grounds, so as to preserve the purity of the election; but when these are interposed they should be offered in a respectful and not an offensive manner.

Order should be preserved at the polls, and no conduct should be permitted that would render voting unpleasant to ladies, who, under our laws, have equal political rights and privileges with male citizens. There should be no animosities exhibited or indeed entertained, because of a difference in political opinions, or in the choice of candidates. The rights of others should be as dear to us as our own.

PROTECTION OF "MORMONS."

The following article, which appeared some days ago in the Washington Post, has been sent us by a friend who wishes its republication and some comments by the Deseret News. It is headed "Mormons at Home and Abroad."

"We seem to be in the way of making ourselves ridiculous. Germany in it now is overrun by 'Mormon' missionaries and we are assuming the role of their protectors. Not long ago the German authorities served notice by expulsion on 22 of these Utah evangelists, whose activities in the empire had aroused the resentment of the clergy, but at the earnest request of our diplomatic representatives, those notices were temporarily withdrawn. 'Mormon' emissaries in Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee—anywhere you please, in fact—are tarred and feathered, ridden on rails, driven out, sometimes shot, even hanged, and a paternal government looks on in silent if not cordial approval."

It is gratifying to know that the representatives of the United States government in European countries are mindful of the rights of citizens of the United States, wherever they may travel. In a number of instances those officials have interposed on behalf of our Elders when they have been unlawfully interfered with, and have protected against improper proceedings in restraint of their liberty. They have done this, not because the applicants

for their aid were "Mormon" Elders, nor out of sympathy for their doctrines nor in defense of their teachings, but because they were citizens of this great republic, were violating no law, and were entitled to such protection as the officials of this nation could justly extend towards them. In this the ministers and consuls of this government were performing their official duty, and they did not discriminate against our brethren because they differed with them on religious grounds.

The cases of lawlessness in the states referred to by the Post, are extremely reprehensible and ought to be condemned by all lovers of civil and religious liberty. They are no more justifiable than acts of mobocracy towards other people, white or colored. They have originated in ignorance and prejudice, in most instances aroused or fanned into flame by professed ministers of Christ's Gospel. They have not been so numerous or violent in later years as formerly, because a better understanding prevails to a large extent concerning the true faith of the Latter-day Saints, and the devotion and high character of its exponents traveling as missionaries.

But the blame for the lack of official suppression of those outrages, is not properly to be laid upon the shoulders of the national government or its officers. It rests upon the officials of the states where such acts of lawlessness are permitted to go unpunished. The doctrine of States' rights is held to be true by all political parties, to the extent that each State of the Union holds the power to execute its own laws, and that in this respect it is supreme within its own boundaries. The national government is not expected to interfere in such scenes of turbulence and violence as those referred to by the Post, because they come within the jurisdiction of the state authorities, and the duty devolves upon them to protect people within their state lines and to execute the penalties of the law against transgressors.

Of course, to an on-looker it appears rather anomalous that "Mormon" Elders traveling as missionaries on the continent of Europe, can receive protection from United States' authorities, while within the borders of the United States, their fellow missionaries are occasionally subjected to outrages that are as execrable, as they are unlawful. But a little reflection will show that the distinctions we have explained are sufficient to establish the consistency of the foreign representatives of our glorious Union.

Our citizens should be able to travel abroad with perfect freedom, so long as they conduct themselves with propriety and observe the laws and regulations and customs of the countries wherein they sojourn for a season, and this is what our Elders are instructed to do wherever their lot may be cast. One of the Articles of Faith of the Church is: "We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers, and magistrates; in obeying, honoring and sustaining the law." This holds good throughout the world; and therefore, whether in this country or in nations abroad, members and officers in this Church are as a rule law-abiding, peaceable and subject to "the powers that be."

FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

The case against Mr. Lathrop in New York city, a "Christian Scientist" healer, is attracting much attention, possibly because of the prominence of the people concerned in it. Mr. Lathrop was charged with manslaughter, because of the death of a seven year old girl, from diphtheria, whom the healer had "treated" without competent aid. And the parents of the girl were also held on the same charge. The investigation disclosed the fact that the child had suffered several days without medical assistance, and that death finally ensued. Of course patients sometimes die notwithstanding medical treatment, but in those cases manslaughter is not charged.

The testimony of Mr. Lathrop disclosed some strange features of the faith of which he is an exponent. He was asked, for instance, if he had "the degree for practicing on the sick," to which he replied, as reported in the New York World:

"We never call it by the name of sickness. We say a person has 'a claim.' That means they are, in the world's way of viewing it, ill. Yes, I practice our treatment for healing."

Then the examination went on with special reference to the little child that died:

"Mr. Lathrop—excuse me for not calling you doctor—were you called to treat little Esther Quinby?"

"Yes, but before that I had been treating Bessie, the older girl in the family."

"What condition did you find her in when you went to the house?"

"Do you want me to answer from your point of view or from mine?"

"Just go ahead in your own way, but make it clear."

"Well, from the Christian Science standpoint, when I went to see the little daughter of Mr. Quinby I should have told the parents that the little one was suffering under a slight claim of tonsillitis."

put this question Mr. Lathrop dropped his head reflectively. He glanced at his mother, who was sitting in the rear of the crowded courtroom, and she in turn gazed upon him. The reply was that "man does not live by bread alone," but this was considered an evasion, and the question was repeated: "Tell me, yes or no, whether you believe a man can live without food." The reply was:

"Yes, if he be spiritual enough or stands high enough in Christian Science. While the material body exists, however, some food is usually necessary."

These are most remarkable statements of belief. One would hardly deem it possible in this age of reason and materialism, that intelligent people should think that cancer, or a broken limb, is but a "belief of a human mind made manifest in the human body," for that fact is that cancer may exist, and a limb may be broken, while the belief of the human mind is that something quite different is the matter. Sickness is by no means the "belief" manifest in the body. The consumptive very often believes that nothing serious is the matter with him. The one that suffers from heart disease, also often takes another view of his ailment. Sometimes it takes minute investigation to discover a fracture of a bone, all of which proves that sickness is not the manifestation of belief. And so with food and the body. The Creator has so arranged it that the material body is to be sustained by material food.

The "News" would be the last to criticize anybody for his or her peculiar belief, but it is plain that a sick child has the right to the best aid that can be obtained, as well as to the faith and prayers of parents and friends.

In this case the doctors claim that diphtheria is spreading as a result of this neglected case. The girl, it is said, was allowed by her parents to go to school the day before she was taken ill with diphtheria, although her older sister had been ill with the disease nearly a week. Consequently, there is great indignation among neighbors. Now, even if it is admitted that the "Scientists" have a right to treat their sick in their own way, as long as they live in communities where other people also have rights, it is their duty to guard against the spread of disease, by quarantine and other generally accepted means, for the sake of those that do not believe in Christian Science, and are subject to infection, since they have not the protection of that peculiar faith.

AMERICAN ABORIGINES.

Among the contributions to the general knowledge about the aborigines of America, given by the congress of Americanists held last week in New York, was the testimony of the scientists, that the Indians of North, South and Central America are practically one people, as shown by the similarity in thought, in workmanship, and in religious conceptions.

It was also made clear that too low an estimate has generally been put upon the civilization of the Americans. It was shown that the Indians, long before the arrival of the Europeans, were advanced both religiously and politically far beyond the level of savagery upon which they generally are placed. There has been an American civilization as definite as that of Europe. In fact, there have been several civilizations, one overcoming the other. America has had its race wars. Savagery has at times triumphed. That there was communication between the south-western parts of the United States and South America has also been shown.

Much of the war in this hemisphere was waged for the sake of religion. One of the exhibits of the congress was explained to illustrate such a war. It consisted of a Peruvian vase, showing a battle. The artist had depicted one class of warriors as wearing clothes, as a mark of their civilization, while the other class was naked.

The works of art found by the students of American archeology were also declared to be very much superior to the general conception. The artists of those ancient times were by no means "savages." Nor were the peoples that produced them on the level of uncivilized races. This is no surprise to those who have heard about the wonderful discoveries in Central American ruins.

But the most wonderful of it all is that, many years ago, all these things should have been brought to light by the instrumentality of an illiterate youth, in the sacred volume known as the Book of Mormon. Science has done much toward establishing the historical truth of the other sacred volume, known as the Bible, and yet, notwithstanding all the evidences brought forth from the ruins of Bible lands, skepticism as to the Bible is as rampant as ever. It will be to a large extent the same with the Book of Mormon, but the evidence that is being brought forth, and that will yet come, is of such a nature as to strengthen the testimony of believers and leave the world without an excuse for accepting the message the book conveys. For these reasons, among others, research among American antiquities is of overwhelming importance and interest.

Columbia is the gem of the isthmus.

Honest confession is tip top for the gossip.

It is much better for boys to lift gates than to "lift" chickens.

The now famous Lansing skull may have belonged to Poor Yorick.

One way to get even on the high price of flour is to batter it into pancakes.

The rural mail should have a tendency to take the rust off the rustic male.

Next Tuesday cast your ballot as you think right and let the consequence follow.

Only one day more of campaigning. Then the election, and then the rag chewing.

Poet Laureate Austin has written a poem entitled "Good Night." It is to

be hoped that it is adieu and not a re-viv.

It is possible that it was on Halloween that Samson carried off the gates of Gaza.

Montana is to have a big steel plant. This is good news after so much talk of corruption in that state.

What a great horse Croesus is! Two miles in 4:17 flat. It is a record that will likely stand longer than his one mile record.

Thomas B. Reed's income is fifty thousand dollars a year from his law practice. He used to be speaker of the House of Representatives but now it is his money that talks.

Mr. Carnegie seems to have let his United States of Europe scheme drop. How really cheerful it was and how people smiled over it will probably never be known. Whatever else it proved it did prove that his intentions were honorable.

Secretary Cortelyou announces that the President is very anxious for Republican success at the polls next Tuesday. Had it not been for this announcement people might have thought that the President was working for the Democrats.

It is rather strange that the Londoners do not enjoy the "tube" railway fight between Morgan and Yerkes. It is indeed a battle of giants, such a one as seen once in a decade. If they do not enjoy the fight they will enjoy the railway when completed.

So successful was Mr. Roosevelt in his first Baer hunt this fall that he is going down to Mississippi to have another bear hunt. May he be equally successful on this one as he was upon his other! There is always trouble for some one a bruin when he goes off on these hunting trips.

If the contention of a Washington state man that granite is mineral, is sustained by the United States Supreme Court, then the same claim can be made for limestone and all other rocks. If belonging to the mineral kingdom makes a thing a mineral within the meaning of the statute then granite will be so declared, but hardly otherwise.

A morning contemporary does not seem to relish the idea that a company, or individual, should not be required to do something impossible or unreasonable. It complains, too, about "squirming." Very well, it should stop squirming itself, and then there will be no more of grumbling on that score. Also it can object as much as it pleases to the common sense it tries to run against but only squirms in doing so.

A report issued by the British labor department on workmen's co-operative societies is quite interesting. It shows the wonderful growth of that movement. Between 1874 and 1899 the recorded membership of all classes of co-operative societies increased from 493,010 to 1,681,342, and their total yearly transactions increased from 75 to 240 millions of dollars. Of the 82,000 persons employed by the co-operative societies making returns, 47,000 are engaged in the business of distributing goods, while 25,000 more are employed by the distributive societies in their factories. There are, however, only 8,800 persons who are co-operators in the sense of being capitalist and workman combined.

According to a Brookville, Ky., dispatch to a Chicago paper, the reading of the Bible in the schools is lawful in that state. Judge Harbeson, after a hearing recently, refused to grant an injunction restraining teachers in the local public schools from conducting devotional exercises and having Bible readings. The proceedings were brought by Rev. J. A. Cusack of the Roman Catholic church, and were based on constitutional grounds. His attorney submitted affidavits from Roman Catholic children and cited decisions from the records of the supreme courts of Wisconsin and Nebraska. When he had finished Judge Harbeson refused to hear the defense, stating that he was familiar with the law. He then gave his decision.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Chicago Record-Herald.

If the churches are for the people and they have anything to offer that is calculated to make them better and happier, it is difficult to see wherein "quintessence" could impair their general usefulness or effectiveness or violate any of the reasonable canons of their faith. On the contrary, it would seem that their sphere of usefulness and their capacity for doing good might be vastly enlarged by resorting to the arts and devices of the advertiser. This at least appears to be the opinion of the Rev. G. F. Hall of Chicago, as outlined in an address before the international convention of the Christian Church at Omaha. Rev. Mr. Hall believes in advertising as an agency for promoting the interests of the church. He would print pictures of pastors and churches and announcements of church services in six-foot type on billboard posters.

The Independent.

A federation of all our Protestant Christian churches was proposed by the Congregational National Council meeting in Portland, Me., a year ago. Some steps have been taken toward calling a representative council or congress of denominations to meet within the next five years in order to establish such a federation. The work of bringing together such a representative meeting properly belongs not to any single denominational committee but to such an organization as that national federation society of which E. B. Sanford, D.D., is secretary, and which has devoted its energies chiefly and very successfully to organizing local federations of churches. The next step is a national federation, and this ought to be the aim of that society. Consolidation is the better aim, when practicable, but it is not feasible, except in narrower limits.

Universalist Leader.

To hear the world with the confident spirit of righteousness is to be a preacher of the Gospel. It need not be that you speak one word if so be your life in its strength, sweetness and patience is a living Gospel seen of men. But if you speak then ponder well the spirit of the message you would utter: feel that some good news has come to you and with it hasten to comfort all

who mourn, to strengthen the weak, to instruct the ignorant, to cheer the despondent, feel that the spirit of the Lord God is upon you and that he has anointed you to preach good tidings unto the meek. There are enough to spread gloom abroad, there are real troubles enough at least, why need we sorrow more? The world is moved forward by those who have faith, who believe, who are confident. Those who while never ignorant of nor different to the evil facts, are keen in their discovery and use of good facts.

The Interior.

The need of the times is by no means so great a degree for more public denunciation of prevalent evils as for more sincere condemnation of them in the private conversation of men. Let us open our mouths and say what we hate. Let us testify with a good many trait against all people who live on the blood of humanity. A man who will do this steadily without bitterness and at least among them to share and echo his abhorrence. And if every citizen were continually radiating such influence, the total of energy generated by the moral induction would be long before long to blot out every great wrong in the land.

Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Spurgeon represents the devil as saying to him: "You claim to be a servant of God. I claim the same. You say that you fast: so do I. I neither eat nor drink." A long list was named of things which the devil claimed to prove his right to heaven quite as much as they proved the Christian's. "The Christian said: 'I do one thing thou never dost. I deny myself.' The denial of self is called by Matthew Arnold the secret of Jesus. The denial of self is called by the Bible the putting away of self, the death of self. Then, on the ruins of the old self, there rises the new self which is born of God and has God for its inspiration, as it has God's glory for its object."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Country Life in America for November is a beautiful number of that magazine. Among the contents are articles on "The Fun of Walking," "Turkey and Cranberries," "The Ubiquitous Quail," "The Making of a Country Home," "An Old Time Home Garden," "Does Farm Forestry Pay?" "An Old Country Calendar for November," and similar topics. It is magnificently illustrated throughout.—Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

The November number of the Cosmopolitan has for frontispiece a reproduction of Weert's striking historical painting "The Death of Joseph Bar." The opening article is on the St. Louis fair, by ex-Senator Thurston. This is followed by an illustrated paper on "German Court Beauties," "A Modern Game of War," is described by John C. O'Griffin. A story is told by Rose Cecil O'Neil under the weird title: "The Lady and the Ghost." "What Women Like in Women" is the subject discussed by Bradford Pyke. There is an interesting illustrated article on John Milton, by John Fiske. Another interesting paper is that by Samuel E. Morison on "Bunglers' Occupation." There are several other features that render the number one of more than usual interest.—Irvington, N. Y.

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